

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## BACKGROUND OF SCHOOL TO WORK CONCEPT

HON. HENRY HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 15, 1997

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, no one doubts that education is of vital importance to our country. The question that must be answered is what role should the Federal Government play in supporting education? We have seen more and more legislative efforts to increase the Federal, as opposed to the local role, and this trend concerns many Americans, including myself.

As we engage in debate, it is useful to understand the context, the historical background, of some efforts to increase the central government's intrusion into what has been a largely local responsibility. Dr. D.L. Cuddy, a former senior associate with the U.S. Department of Education, has written an interesting historical commentary on the school to work concept which I believe warrants the attention of Members.

BACKGROUND OF 'SCHOOL-TO-WORK' CONCEPT  
(By Dr. D. L. Cuddy)

With "School-to-Work" (STW) legislation (H.R. 1617/S. 143) soon going to conference committee in Congress, it's important to look at the background of this concept. Plank 10 of Marx's Communist Manifesto provides for a "combination of education with industrial production," and in 1913 when Stalin was having difficulty getting his Marxist cadres into key positions for the "class struggle," he described a "regionalism" strategy (e.g., NAFTA, later) against nationalism and used the slogan "workers of the world unite."

Self-described American communist Scott Nearing in *The Next Step* (1922) described how a world economic organization (e.g., GATT and World Trade Organization, later) would be the first step toward world government, but first in *The New Education* (1915) he applauded "breaking away from the 3 Rs" and Cincinnati's "half time in shop, half time in school" system.

In the Oct. 12, 1917 New York Times, Judge John Hylan wrote about a letter by Dr. Abraham Flexner (Secretary of the Rockefeller General Education Board and formerly of the Carnegie Foundation) describing a "secret conference" of New York City Board of Education members to elect a Board president who would institute a type of STW/OBE (Outcome-Based Education) program. Hylan became Mayor of New York and "pitched out the Rockefeller agents, . . . the kind of education the coolies receive in China . . . for the mill and factory." William McAndrew, who had been in charge of the "new-program schools," admirably referred to the "polytechnic institute" (which the Soviets would adopt). And in Raymond Fosdick's memorial history of the General Education Board (GEB), he described the Board as part of Rockefeller's effort toward "this goal of social control."

After Hylan's exposé of this STW/OBE plan, it wasn't until the "Eight-Year Study" (1933-41) funded by the Carnegie Corporation and the GEB that another major attempt was evident. Research Director for the study's Evaluation Staff was Ralph Tyler, who would later conduct a project for the Carnegie Corporation that would in 1969 become the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). One of Tyler's associates in the "Eight-Year Study" was "values clarification" originator Louis Raths, and another associate was Estonian "change agent" Hilda Taba.

In the early 1950s, Ford Foundation president H. Rowan Gaither told Congressional committee Research Director Norman Dodd that they were operating under directives from the White House "to make every effort to so alter life in the U.S. as to make possible a comfortable merger with the Soviet Union." And in 1960, HEW published *Soviet Education Programs*, stating "wherever we went, we felt the pulse of the Soviet government's drive to educate and train a new generation of technically skilled citizens. . . . USSR plans to bring all secondary school children into labor education and training experiences through the regular school program."

By 1970, Americans were coming to be thought of as "human capital" (note Lester Thurow's 1970 book, *Investment in Human Capital*), and in 1971 UNESCO's Secretariat asked George Parkyn to "outline a possible model" for an education system that resulted in *Towards a Conceptual Model of Life-Long Education* describing how students would choose a vocational field and work part time, and receive "certificates" of educational attainment.

Two years later, Michael Lerner (who would become an important advisor to Hillary Clinton) wrote *The New Socialist Revolution*, proclaiming: "Education will be radically transformed in our socialist community . . . the main emphasis will be on learning how to . . . live and work collectively . . . The next level is learning some series of skills, for one's first set of jobs." And in Vladimir Turchenko's *The Scientific and Technological Revolution and the Revolution in Education* (1976) imported into the U.S. is described "linking instruction with productive labor."

In the early 1980s, neither the Soviet nor German socialist education systems had been adopted nationwide in the U.S., as Prof. Eugene Boyce in *The Coming Revolution in Education* (1983) wrote that "in the communist ideology . . . education is tied directly to jobs . . . No such direct, controlled, relationship between education and jobs exists in democratic countries." However, in 1985 two things happened. At the beginning of the year, the Carnegie Corporation gave \$600,000 to establish the Carnegie Forum on Education and the Economy; and later that year the Carnegie Corporation negotiated the Soviet-American Exchange Agreement for the U.S. government, whereby Soviet educators became involved in planning curricula for some U.S. schools. In the Winter 1987/1988 edition of *Action in Teacher Education*, Professors Martin Haberman and James Collins

wrote in "The Future of the Teaching Profession" that "schooling is now seen primarily as job training and, for this reason, quite comparable to schooling in non-democratic societies. Once education is redefined as a personal good and as emphasizing preparation for the world of work as its first purpose, our schools can appropriately be compared with those of the USSR."

The next year, the National Center on Education and the Economy (formerly the Carnegie Forum) with Marc Tucker as president was asked to help in developing the National Education Goals upon which "America 2000" and "Goals 2000" would be based. Then in June 1990, NCEE (with Board members Hillary Clinton and David Rockefeller, Jr.) produced *America's Choice: High Skills or Low Wages?* (proposing a "Certificate of Initial Mastery"), which greatly influenced the establishment of the Secretary's Commission on Achieving Necessary Skills (SCANS) by the Department of Labor. In September, *Polytechnical Education: A Step* (funded by the U.S. Department of Education) by Robert Beck was published, stating: "The Soviet Union . . . (has) developed a curriculum known as polytechnical education. . . . rooted in Marxist-Leninist ideology. . . . The German Democratic Republic has accomplished a good deal with its polytechnical education . . . The ideology of Soviet education has blessed the melding of restructured academic studies . . . and the preparation of students for skilled labor. . . . That this should be carefully monitored for possible adaptation in American public education is not a farfetched idea." (*Polytechnical Education: A Step* was published by the National Center for Research in Vocational Education at the University of California at Berkeley just 3 months after *America's Choice: High Skills or Low Wages?*, a report by the NCEE's Commission on the Skills of the American Workforce which included Laura D'Andrea Tyson, the Director of Research for the Berkeley Roundtable on the International Economy at the University of California at Berkeley, who has been a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and would become Chairman of President Clinton's Council of Economic Advisers.)

In June of the next year (1991), the SCANS report recommended establishing a national system for certifying competency, similar to Germany's "certificate of mastery." Also in 1991, Carnegie Foundation chairman David Hornbeck's so-called *Human Capital and America's Future* was published describing an approach he admitted might be subject to the charge of "big brotherism."

On Aug. 2, 1992, Assistant Labor Secretary Robert Jones announced that the federal government was preparing to deny aid and student loans to schools that fail to prepare their graduates with the skills needed to compete for jobs in the modern workplace, saying "this is a touchy subject." Shortly thereafter, Marc Tucker wrote a letter to Hillary Clinton saying he had just come from David Rockefeller's office where they were "celebrating" Bill Clinton's election as president, as that will allow putting into place their agenda to integrate education

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

into a national system of "human resources development . . . from cradle to grave . . . (for) everyone. . . . We propose that Bill (Clinton) take a leaf out of the German book" (regarding required) "apprenticeship slots." Relevant to this, however, was a paper commissioned by the School-to-Work Transition Team in the Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI) within the U.S. Department of Education (one of a set of commissioned papers published by OERI in June 1994). In this paper, "Determinants and Consequences of Fit Between Vocational Education and Employment in Germany," Professors James Witte and Ame Kalleberg stated that "the German apprenticeship's system is so expensive. . . . Germany's contemporary vocational education system is closely linked to its secondary educational system. At age 10, students are tracked in a rigid educational system. . . . After initial assignment, movement between tracks is rare."

NCEE Board member Hillary Clinton had been promoting the Certificate of Initial Mastery concept, and in April 1994 NCEE's Tucker had published The Certificate of Initial Mastery: A Primer. The same year, Senator Ted Kennedy's School-to-Work Opportunities Act was passed, and a national campaign is underway to promote the concept. Recently, Miss America 1996, Shawntel Smith in Michigan spoke about "our investment in human capital. That's what School-to-Work is all about."

Currently, students have the most to say about what career paths they take. But as "human capital," their paths increasingly will be directed by society via STW/OBE educational programs so that they "demonstrate certain skills." A leading OBE consultant today, Harvard University Professor Howard Gardner, (who was involved in the infamous MACOS project), wrote Frames of Mind: The Theory of Multiple Intelligences, in which he proposed that "ultimately, the educational plans that are pursued need to be orchestrated across various interest groups of the society so that they can, taken together, help the society to achieve its larger goals. Individual profiles must be considered in the light of goals pursued by the wider society; and sometimes, in fact, individuals with gifts in certain directions must nonetheless be guided along other less favored paths, simply because the needs of the culture are particularly urgent in that realm at that time." Student "profiles" are an important part of certain STW initiatives, with employers having continual access to these as part of a permanent file on all individuals who are now considered to be "lifelong learners." In Communist China, the file is called a "Dangan" and describes the value of the individual ("human capital") to the State. Gardner has also written To Open Minds: Chinese Clues to the Dilemma of Contemporary Educations. If Americans aren't careful, STW/OBE educational programs will pave the way toward an ominous techno-feudal world of the future.

## FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 15, 1997

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, through the following statement, I am making my financial net worth as of March 31, 1997,

a matter of public record. I have filed similar statements for each of the 17 preceding years I have served in the Congress.

<i>Real property</i>		<i>Assets</i>	
Single family residence at 609 Ft. Williams Parkway, City of Alexandria, Virginia, at assessed valuation. (Assessed at \$619,100). Ratio of assessed to market value: 100% (Encumbered) .....	\$619,100.00		
Condominium at N76 W14726 North Point Drive, Village of Menomonee Falls, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, at assessor's estimated market value. (Unencumbered) .....	91,800.00		
Undivided 25/44ths interest in single family residence at N52 W32654 Maple Lane, Village of Chenequa, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, at 25/44ths of assessor's estimated market value of \$564,700. ....	320,852.27		
Total real property ...	1,031,752.27		

## 1997 DISCLOSURE

Common and Preferred Stock	No. of shares	Per share	Value
Firstar Corp .....	1,352	\$27.50	\$37,180.00
American Telephone & Telegraph .....	549.36	34.88	19,158.93
Ameritech .....	386.573	61.25	23,677.60
Bell Atlantic Corp .....	259.088	60.75	15,739.60
Bell South Corp .....	577.9488	42.13	24,346.09
NYNEX, Inc .....	280.26	45.50	12,751.83
Pacific Telesis, Inc .....	148	37.75	5,587.00
SBC Communications .....	382.861	52.50	20,100.20
U.S. West, Inc .....	282.454	33.88	9,568.13
Tenneco Corp .....	814.67	39.00	31,772.13
Newell Corp .....	1,676	33.50	56,146.00
General Mills, Inc .....	1,440	62.13	89,460.00
Kellogg Corp .....	1,600	67.25	107,600.00
Dunn & Bradstreet, Inc .....	2,500	25.38	63,437.50
Halliburton Company .....	1,000	67.75	67,750.00
Kimberly-Clark Corp .....	21,084	99.50	2,097,858.00
Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Corp .....	1,000	84.38	84,375.00
Exxon Corp .....	2,432	107.75	262,048.00
Amoco Corp .....	1,362	86.38	117,642.75
Eastman Kodak .....	1,080	76.00	82,080.00
General Electric Co .....	2,600	99.25	258,050.00
General Motors Corp .....	304	55.38	16,834.00
Merck & Co., Inc .....	15,639	84.25	1,317,585.75
Warner Lambert Co .....	2,268	86.50	196,182.00
Sears Roebuck & Co .....	200	50.13	10,025.00
Ogden Corp .....	910	21.13	19,223.75
Sandusky Voting Trust .....	26	85.00	2,210.00
Monsanto Corporation .....	8,360	38.25	319,770.00
E.I. DuPont de Nemours Corp .....	600	106.00	63,600.00
Wisconsin Energy Corp .....	1,022	24.50	25,039.00
Abbott Laboratories, Inc .....	6,100	56.13	342,362.50
Bank One Corp .....	3,127	39.75	124,298.25
Unisys, Inc. Preferred .....	100	35.63	3,562.50
Benton County Mining Company .....	333	0.00	0.00
Houston Industries .....	300	20.88	6,262.50
Pacific Gas & Electric .....	175	23.50	4,112.50
Eastman Chemical Co .....	270	53.75	14,512.50
Dean Whittier Discover .....	156	34.88	5,440.50
Airtouch Communications .....	148	23.00	3,404.00
Allstate Corporation .....	185	59.38	10,984.38
Darden Restaurants, Inc .....	1,440	7.88	11,340.00
Highlands Insurance Group, Inc .....	100	20.38	2,037.50
Chenequa Country Club Realty Co .....	1	0.00	0.00
Cognizant Corp .....	2,500	29.25	73,125.00
NCR Corp .....	34	56.13	1,908.25
A.C. Nielsen Co .....	833	15.00	12,495.00
El Paso Natural Gas .....	75	56.63	4,246.88
Lucent Technologies .....	174	52.50	9,133.50
Newport News Shipbuilding .....	122,133	14.50	1,770.93
Imation Corp .....	99	25.00	2,475.00
Total common and preferred stocks and bonds .....			6,090,271.44

## 1997 DISCLOSURE

Life Insurance Policies	Face	Surrender
Northwestern Mutual #4378000 .....	\$12,000	\$34,356.97

## 1997 DISCLOSURE—Continued

Life Insurance Policies	Face	Surrender
Northwestern Mutual #4574061 .....	30,000	82,254.44
Massachusetts Mutual #4116575 .....	10,000	6,685.33
Massachusetts Mutual #4228344 .....	100,000	145,150.70
Old Line Life Ins. #5-1607059L .....	175,000	25,706.54
Total life insurance policies .....		294,153.98

## 1997 DISCLOSURE

<i>Bank and savings and loan accounts</i>	<i>Balance</i>
Bank One, Milwaukee, N.A., checking account ..	\$10,685.36
Bank One, Milwaukee, N.A., preferred savings ...	149,386.21
Bank One, Milwaukee, N.A., regular savings .....	775.20
M&I Lake Country Bank, Hartland, WI, checking account .....	3,551.56
M&I Lake Country Bank, Hartland, WI savings .....	327.85
Burke & Herbert Bank, Alexandria, VA, checking account .....	3,464.25
Firstar, FSB, Butler, WI, IRA accounts .....	57,168.93
Total bank and savings and loan accounts .....	225,359.36

## 1997 DISCLOSURE

<i>Miscellaneous</i>	<i>Value</i>
1985 Pontiac 6000 automobile—blue book retail value .....	\$1,875.00
1991 Buick Century automobile—blue book retail value .....	6,025.00
Office furniture & equipment (estimated) .....	1,000.00
Furniture, clothing & personal property (estimated) .....	135,000.00
Stamp collection (estimated) .....	46,000.00
Interest in Wisconsin retirement fund .....	76,299.73
Deposits in Congressional Retirement Fund .....	104,083.09
Deposits in Federal Thrift Savings Plan .....	83,502.73
Traveler's checks .....	8,262.00
20 ft. Manitou pontoon boat & 35 hp Force outboard motor (estimated) .....	5,000.00
17 ft. Boston Whaler boat & 70 hp Johnson outboard motor (estimated) .....	7,000.00
1994 Melges X Boat with sails .....	5,000.00
Total miscellaneous .....	479,047.55
Total assets .....	8,120,834.60

## 1997 DISCLOSURE

<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Nations Bank Mortgage Company, Louisville, KY on Alexandria, VA residence Loan #39758-77 .....	\$124,418.49
Miscellaneous charge accounts (estimated) .....	0.00
Total liabilities .....	124,418.49
Net worth .....	7,996,416.01



## 1997 DISCLOSURE

<i>Statement of 1996 taxes paid</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Federal income tax .....	\$151,622.00
Wisconsin income tax .....	27,707.00
Menomonee Falls, WI property tax .....	2,135.00
Chenequa, WI property tax .....	13,197.00
Alexandria, VA property tax .....	6,916.00

I further declare that I am trustee of a trust established under the will of my late father, Frank James Sensenbrenner, Sr., for the benefit of my sister, Margaret A. Sensenbrenner, and of my two sons, F. James Sensenbrenner, III, and Robert Alan Sensenbrenner. I am further the direct beneficiary of two trusts, but have no control over the assets of either trust. My wife, Cheryl Warren Sensenbrenner, and I are trustees of separate trusts established for the benefit of each son under the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act. Also, I am neither an officer nor a director of any corporation organized under the laws of the State of Wisconsin or of any other state or foreign country.

### CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR RETIREMENT, SONNY

#### HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 15, 1997*

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding individual who has tremendous leadership skills, not only in his chosen field but also in his community, state and nation. On Saturday, May 17, 1997, at 6:00 p.m., Mr. Claire "Sonny" Nye will be honored at a retirement party in Mt. Pleasant, MI. Sonny, his friends and family will celebrate his long, successful career working not only as a sheet metal worker but also as an elected official in the Sheet Metal Workers' Local 7 Zone 3.

Born on March 20, 1940, Sonny attended Albion College for 2 years, where he was a member of the football team. In 1964, Sonny became an apprentice for the sheet metal workers. Upon completion he became a journeyman and on January 5, 1968, he joined the Detroit Local 80 Union. In 1978, after a continuing prosperous career as a sheet metal worker, Sonny was initiated into the Local 543 in Traverse City. Sonny's consistent trust of his coworkers as well as his outstanding leadership skills demonstrated his ability to serve as a leader. On July 14, 1988, Sonny was elected as a business agent for Sheet Metal Workers' Local 7 Zone 3.

Since being elected, Sonny has received COMET training through the George Meany Institute. This program targets youth, training them to become apprentices. The program goes beyond teaching the skills they need by focusing on promoting unions and teaching young people that unions promote the workers' best interests in the job.

We should all be grateful that individuals, such as Sonny, make room in their life for young people. He has coached little league baseball, 5th and 6th grade basketball, 7th and 8th grade football, as well as coaching a Mickey Mantle 16 and under baseball team to the State finals. In addition, he has also been involved in high school sports. Sonny has unselfishly given his time, energy and commit-

ment to coaching. Playing sports can teach youth the importance of teamwork and hard work. Sonny is an excellent role model and provides a positive example for young people to follow.

Mr. Speaker, I invite you and all of our colleagues to join me in congratulating Sonny Nye as he celebrates his retirement from a long, distinguished career with the sheet metal union and his leadership on behalf of working families and the American labor movement. We wish him the best for the new challenges ahead.

### HONORING RON EDELSON

#### HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 15, 1997*

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of this Congress and our Nation the selection of Ron Edelson as the recipient of the Nassau Council Chambers of Commerce Small Business Person of the Year Award from the Great Neck Chamber of Commerce. This award reflects the dedication and leadership that Ron Edelson has demonstrated on behalf of the Great Neck Business Improvement District and the Great Neck Chamber of Commerce.

The innovative concepts and creative marketing programs that Ron Edelson has developed truly are a tribute to his commitment to the Great Neck community. These programs have resulted in historic growth for the Great Neck business community and the enhancement of the wonderful quality of life for Great Neck and the North Shore of Long Island.

By recognizing Ron Edelson with this award, the Nassau Council Chambers of Commerce are paying tribute to individuals who are role models for the next century because they recognize that community service combined with business leadership are essential qualities as our communities grow and move forward.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to rise and join with me today in honoring Mr. Edelson for his achievements and to congratulate him on this award.

### HAPPY 50TH ANNIVERSARY TO ROSE AND ALFRED DICKSON

#### HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 15, 1997*

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Alfred (Jerry) and Rose Dickson's 50th wedding anniversary on June 7.

Jerry and Rose met at the St. Aloysius Church carnival in Chicago in 1943. Jerry served in the U.S. Navy and was stationed on the *S.S. Gablian* during World War II. His service in the Navy ended in 1946, and Jerry and Rose were married on June 7, 1947.

Jerry is retired after 40 years of service in the food industry in Chicago and Rose is a

homemaker. The couple raised 7 children and have 13 grandchildren. I join with their family today in wishing them a wonderful celebration and many more happy and productive years together.

### IN HONOR OF CAROL ELIZABETH STORY AND THE PARKVIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SCIENCE OLYMPIAD TEAM

#### HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 15, 1997*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Carol Elizabeth Story and Parkview Elementary School's Science Olympiad Team on a first place finish in the Northeast Ohio Elementary Science Olympiad.

Mrs. Carol Elizabeth Story, an 18-year resident of Fairview Park, OH, successfully served as coordinator and coach for Parkview Elementary School's Science Olympiad Team, leading them to a first place finish in the Northeast Ohio Elementary Science Olympiad which was held at Cleveland State University on Saturday, March 22, 1997. Mrs. Story began coordinating this Parkview team by herself until she could coordinate a contingent of parent volunteers to assist in competitive training for events which include: No Bones About It (Anatomy), Estimania, Structures, Circuit Wizardry, Write It, Do It, Don't Bug Me, (Entomology), Leaf Powders, Orienteering, Aerodynamics, Pentathlon, Weather or Not (Meteorology), Reflection Relay, Rock Hound, Simple Machines, Starry, Starry Night, Super Pulley, and Phi Kappa Delta Science Bowl.

Mrs. Story has helped Parkview's team to a 5th, 4th, 2d, and most currently, a 1st place finish over 26 schools in northeastern Ohio. This is her 7th year as coordinator for the team. The 1997 winning Olympiad team included; Kris Aber, Jon Brady, R.J. Dieringer, Dough Ellett, Joy Hoeffler, Christine Jackson, Laura Jackson, Emily Jones, Katie Lane, Katie Ludwig, Chris McGaw, Alison Maringo, Amanda Melenick, Elizabeth Sauer, Shannon Snow, Desiree N. Stark, Bryan Story, and Erick Williams.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Story deserves recognition for her knowledge, initiative, and instinct in preparing this formidable team of young people to compete with their peers in such a precocious scientific challenge. With her guidance, the dedicated team from Parkview Elementary was an outstanding success at the Science Olympiad.

### IN TRIBUTE TO RICHARD W. CARLSON

#### HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 15, 1997*

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Richard W. Carlson, president and CEO of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. Mr. Carlson

resigned last week from his position at CPB after 5 years of exemplary work for the public broadcasting industry.

During Mr. Carlson's tenure, public broadcasting faced a great challenge of consistently reduced federal funding. He responded to this challenge by calmly and effectively leading CPB through changes to make public broadcasting more effective.

Among his many accomplishments, Mr. Carlson has reduced CPB overhead expenses, protected program content from government editing, instituted a moratorium on adding new stations to TV and radio grant programs, devised a new TV station overlap policy and created a new grant program, the Future Fund.

However, these significant accomplishments take a backseat to his commitment to continuing and strengthening public broadcasting's mission of education. Education is at the heart of public broadcasting. Mr. Carlson has played an important role in making certain learning resources are available through public broadcasting and reach almost every home, school, and business in this nation.

In addition to the contributions he has made to public broadcasting, Mr. Carlson has accomplished many personal achievements. He has received several major awards for journalism, including the prestigious George Foster Peabody Award and the 1997 American Broadcast Pioneer Award, which is presented to those who have contributed in a legendary fashion to the broadcast industry.

Mr. Speaker, public broadcasting has benefited substantially from Richard Carlson's stalwart and thoughtful leadership. His presence will be greatly missed. I know my colleagues will join with me in wishing him well in his future endeavors.

#### THE CHILDREN'S ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND RIGHT TO KNOW ACT OF 1997

**HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 15, 1997

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today H.R. 1636, the Children's Environmental Protection and Right to Know Act of 1997. This bipartisan legislation—which has over ninety original cosponsors—builds on longstanding state and federal public disclosure programs. If enacted, this legislation will guarantee the public's right to know about the toxic chemicals in their homes and communities, and give parents the information they need to protect their children from toxic chemical hazards. H.R. 1636 means parents will have the tools to be smart consumers, whether they are buying household products or moving to new neighborhoods.

Because children have greater sensitivities to contaminants in our food and air, they are especially vulnerable to environmental hazards. And when they crawl on the floor or play in the dirt, they are exposed to environmental contaminants in ways that adults seldom are.

The Children's Environmental Protection and Right to Know Act is supported by the

Children's Health Environmental Coalition, the Alliance To End Childhood Lead Poisoning, Physicians for Social Responsibility, the International Association of Firefighters, the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations, the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, the National Council of Churches, the U.S. Public Interest Research Group, the Environmental Information Center, the Sierra Club, the Sierra Club Legal Defense, the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Environmental Defense Fund, Citizen Action, the Environmental Working Group, OMB Watch, Friends of the Earth, and Public Citizen.

I want to summarize a few of the legislation's most important provisions.

The Federal Hazardous Substances Act [FHSA], administered by the Consumer Product Safety Commission [CPSC], addresses toxic threats and safety hazards by banning hazardous children's products and requiring warning labels on hazardous adult products. However, while CPSC can usually tell whether a toy, a crib, or other consumer product presents a safety hazard, CPSC often has little way of knowing whether toxic ingredients exist in a given household product.

The Children's Environmental Protection and Right to Know Act of 1997 will improve the Federal Hazardous Substances Act by drawing from the successes of California's "Prop 65" law. Over the past ten years, Prop 65's public disclosure requirements have resulted in manufacturers removing lead from dishes and faucets, carcinogens from diaper pail deodorizers and shoe polish, and reproductive toxins from nail polish. And for every such example we know about, dozens of other businesses are quietly finding ways to make their products safer.

Under the proposal we are introducing today, manufacturers and importers of consumer products with toxic ingredients will publicly disclose the presence of the toxic ingredients to the CPSC without any new labeling requirements. In addition, our proposal will allow citizen enforcement of our consumer product safety laws. The experience with Prop 65 in California is that few such suits are ever brought. While I expect few lawsuits will similarly result from this legislation, citizen suits create a real incentive for businesses to voluntarily eliminate the toxic ingredients in the products they sell.

The act will also build on a second successful Federal program, the Toxics Release Inventory. The Toxics Release Inventory was created in 1986 in the wake of the toxic chemical disasters in Bhopal, India, and Institute, WV and was aimed at giving people more information about the toxic chemicals routinely released into their communities. The law's done that, and it's also resulted in a 40 percent reduction in the release of toxic chemicals.

The Children's Environmental Protection and Right to Know Act of 1997 will expand the Toxics Release Inventory to disclose the amount of toxic chemicals shipped in and out of a facility, stored on-site, and otherwise used.

This will create incentives to prevent the accidents that accompany such use. According to reports by the National Environmental Law

Center and the state Public Interest Research Groups, from 1993 to 1995, 23,000 accident reports involving toxic chemicals were reported nationwide—an average of 21 each day. Worse still, 1 out of 20 of those accidents resulted in immediate injury, evacuation or death. The chemical plant fire last week in Arkansas, in which three firefighters died, was but one recent tragic example. These statistics are only the tip of the iceberg, since they neither account for under-reporting of accidents nor the chronic health effects due to the accidental releases. Under the proposal, businesses will also disclose their employees' exposure to toxic chemicals, creating an incentive to reduce those exposures.

We have statutes regulating chemical transportation and management, and occupational exposure to toxic chemicals to set minimum safety standards. But public disclosure will create the incentive to go beyond the minimum.

In New Jersey, where public disclosure of toxic chemical use has been in place for 10 years, production-related wastes have been declining steadily since 1990, while staying steady for the nation as a whole. In Massachusetts, a survey of businesses required by State law to report their toxic chemical use shows that 60 percent decreased their use of toxic chemicals per unit of total production since 1990. In addition, 67 percent of businesses that reported implementing toxics use reduction said they actually saw direct cost savings and 66 percent reported improvements in worker health and safety.

The economic benefits of focusing on toxic chemical use were apparently anticipated by industry during the passage of the New Jersey and Massachusetts laws. The New Jersey Pollution Prevention Act was supported by industry and actually signed into law at two New Jersey chemical plants. The Massachusetts law passed both houses unanimously because industry, as well as environmentalists, supported the law.

In drafting this legislation, I have worked Mr. SAXTON, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. ANDREWS to ensure that legitimate industry concerns were addressed. Under this act, for instance, business could withhold from public disclosure legitimate trade secrets regarding their toxic chemical use. Second, this proposal includes provisions to ensure that public disclosure is not unduly burdensome. The Children's Environmental Protection and Right to Know Act of 1997 will require EPA to consolidate all Federal environmental reporting—including air, waste, and water reporting and the reporting required by this proposal—eliminating hours of business effort to find and interpret the applicable reporting requirements.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, the Children's Environmental Protection and Right to Know Act of 1997 will give parents information they need to protect their children from toxic hazards, provide businesses an incentive to voluntarily reduce their use and waste of toxic chemicals, protect legitimate trade secrets, and reduce the administrative burdens associated with environmental reporting. It will be good for our health and good for our economy. I ask for the support of all Members in passing this important piece of legislation.



TRIBUTE TO CATHOLIC SERVICES  
OF MACOMB

**HON. SANDER M. LEVIN**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 15, 1997*

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer my congratulations and best wishes to the Catholic Services of Macomb on the occasion of their 40th anniversary, and to His Eminence Adam Cardinal Maida, the keynote speaker at their anniversary dinner which took place on January 9, 1997.

Catholic Services of Macomb, a non-profit health and human service agency has touched so many individuals since its inception in December, 1957, when the Rev. Robert Monticello was commissioned by the Archdiocese of Detroit to open a Catholic social service agency in Macomb County.

The agency's mission and work provide family and individual counseling services, senior programs, and child welfare initiatives. Indeed, through the dedication of this humanitarian agency, Macomb County is a better place to live and work.

On this joyous occasion, I extend my very best wishes for continued success to the Catholic Services of Macomb as they go forward in their compassionate effort to service those in need.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 25TH AN-  
NIVERSARY OF THE QUEENS MU-  
SEUM OF ART

**HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 15, 1997*

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my constituents and the countless citizens who have enjoyed and benefitted from the unique, insightful, educational, and entertaining programs of the Queens Museum of Art as this great cultural institution celebrates its 25th year of service.

Originally conceived as the Queens County Art and Culture Center in 1972, the museum is located in the only building to serve as a pavilion at both the 1939 and 1964 World's Fairs. Since this early date, the Queens Museum of Art has grown into an institution that has become a mainstay of New York City's culture. Under the inspired leadership and support of dedicated community leaders and supporters of the arts, the museum has grown into an effective showcase for fulfilling its mission statement to show and collect the best of art, architecture and design from Queens in the 20th century.

I look forward to sharing with the members and supporters of the museum their great joy as they gather together on May 20, 1997 to celebrate this unique achievement. It also to the great credit of the museum that they have sought out key individuals who are not only community leaders, but strong supporters of the arts as they honorees. Joan Barnes, owner of London Lennie's Restaurant and Joseph Ficalora, president of the Queens County

Savings Bank are this years honorees. In addition, the well known artist, Alex Katz, will be the recipient of the museum's 1997 Arts Achievement Award.

John Adams, our second President, indicated that he studied war and politics so that his children may study art and music. It is with such commitment that the Queens Museum of Art has succeeded in bring to our area a love, understanding and devotion of art.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join with me in honoring the Queens Museum of Art, and in wishing the museum and its supporters continued success in all their future endeavors.

CONGRATULATIONS MARTIN  
LUTHER MEMORIAL HOME

**HON. JAMES A. BARCIA**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 15, 1997*

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, there is no doubt that one of the most important elements in a person's life is a safe and secure place to live. This becomes even a more significant need when people reach a time in their lives when they need assistance and care on a daily basis. I am very pleased to let my colleagues know that the people of Saginaw, MI, have the good fortune to have a renovated and expanded Martin Luther Memorial Home that will provide essential care to many seniors in the years to come.

Martin Luther Memorial Home was granted its charter on June 16, 1958, and operates four skilled nursing facilities with nearly 400 beds and one independent living community with 30 apartments. The Saginaw Home has 86 skilled nursing beds. Its renovations change three-bed wards into two-bed rooms, and convert two wings of two-bed rooms into private rooms. These converted beds are replaced by new beds contained in the expansion of the facility.

A very important component of the Martin Luther Memorial Home is its support from the Lutheran churches in the area, which help with volunteer services, gifts to the Furnishings Fund and Foundation and the strength of the many prayers and opportunities for prayer on behalf of the residents of the facility.

The primary beneficiaries of the expansion will be members of the more than 100 congregations of the Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Churches of Northern Michigan. The Saginaw Home, with its emphasis on the importance of "positive attitudes", its provision of daily activities and full service care, has been and will increasingly be a very important part of the Saginaw community.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in wishing congratulations and the best to the staff, the administrators, and the residents of the Martin Luther Memorial Home of Saginaw as it celebrates its dedication on Sunday, May 18.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 15, 1997*

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I was necessarily absent during roll call vote 128. If present, I would have voted "aye" on roll call 128.

IN HONOR OF OFFICER KEITH  
BRADDOCK AND OFFICER  
CHARLES PULVER

**HON. EARL POMEROY**

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 15, 1997*

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, today is National Peace Officers' Memorial Day. I would like to take a moment to honor two North Dakota peace officers who were killed in the line of duty.

Keith Braddock was a Watford City police officer who was shot to death in March of last year while he was responding to a disturbance at the American Legion Club.

Charles Pulver was a game warden in Mountain, ND. He died from a massive heart attack that he suffered while he was investigating game violations in a wooded area.

Both of these men died while they were serving the people of North Dakota. As the families of these two men are in Washington, DC, to take part in the National Police Week activities and to see the officers' names added to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, I want to share with them the gratitude of our entire state.

North Dakota is a small rural State. Our citizens pride themselves on knowing their neighbors. In communities like ours, any act of violence is a shock. The events that surround both of these officers' deaths are truly tragic. The unselfish service these men gave to protect our citizens has not gone unnoticed.

Officer Braddock and Officer Pulver made our communities safer because of their service. The ultimate sacrifices they made will be remembered by today's ceremonies and by the Officers memorial for years to come.

MELANOMA FOUNDATION KICKS  
OFF LIFESAVING "MOLE PA-  
TROL" IN NORTHERN CALI-  
FORNIA

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 15, 1997*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the invaluable health service performed by the William S. Graham, or "Billy," Foundation for Melanoma Research in Castro Valley, CA.

The Billy Foundation is an incorporated, nonprofit foundation—and perhaps the only public foundation dedicated to supporting melanoma research. Established in 1996, the

foundation is named in memory of Billy Graham, a 22-year-old man who succumbed to this deadly disease after a long, courageous battle.

The president and founder is Billy's mother, Karen L. Graham, who, with the help of a medical advisory committee and several cancer experts, has vowed to educate the public on early detection and prevention of melanoma, the most dangerous form of skin cancer.

Unfortunately, the incidence of melanoma is rising at an alarming rate. This year, nearly 40,000 people will be diagnosed. If treated in its very early stages, melanoma is a highly curable cancer. Without early detection, how-

ever, this potentially curable disease can be fatal. The Billy Foundation is spreading the word that far too many diagnoses are made in later stages—when the curability rate is only about 20 percent.

To help with early identification of melanoma and pre-cancerous conditions, and inspired by this being National Melanoma Month, the Billy Foundation has begun a unique lifesaving program called the MOLE PATROL. With a recently donated van, the MOLE PATROL's staff of volunteer dermatologists provide free melanoma spot-screenings throughout bay area. The MOLE PATROL will screen in high population geographic areas including coastal areas, beach resorts, amuse-

ment parks, schools and sports events. The van will also visit schools and community organizations to disseminate educational materials and information on the disease and the foundation. Finally, the foundation's findings will be used in the national statistics calculated by the American Academy of Dermatology.

With melanoma's high incidence and low cure rate, it is shocking that this deadly disease gets so little attention—and so little funding for research. We thank the Billy Foundation for alerting us to the seriousness of sun exposure and for heightening public awareness of the early stages of this potentially tragic disease.